

Wartime Strikes and
Collective Bargaining
By Wm. Z. Foster P. 8

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM-FASCISM

Vol. XIX, No. 304

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1942

Registered as second-class matter May 6, 1942 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1979. (8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

NEW SOVIET OFFENSIVE SWEEPS ON

Stalin's Birthday An Editorial

SIXTY THREE years ago today Joseph Stalin was born in the little village of Gori, in the former Tiflis province of Russia. His birthday on this Dec. 21 will be the occasion for heartfelt expressions by the people and governments of the United Nations of the honor and affection in which the leader of the Soviet Union is held.

The free peoples recognize that it was the foresight and vigilance of Stalin which laid the basis for that magnificent Soviet resistance to the Nazi hordes which has thrilled the world. As Earl Browder has just stated in his birthday cable of greetings to Stalin: "The people of the United States, as of all countries, look to the heroic Soviet people and the Red Army led by you as their firmest ally and guarantee of victory."

What titanic courage and ingenuity have been blended this past year in the name "Stalingrad" — Stalin's city! Such courage and ingenuity have arisen, as the peoples now understand everywhere, from the building up under the leadership of Stalin of that Soviet economy and democracy which have proved such powerful allies of our people and our national independence.

THE SOVIET UNION has been able to stand up as a tower of strength under assaults which would have caused many another state to collapse. The Soviet strength, which has amazed the world, has rested on the unbreakable unity of its peoples.

It is Stalin, following in the footsteps of Lenin, who has forged Soviet solidarity through his stand on the rights of national groups, his creation of the tremendous five-year plans, and the leadership which he gave in the crushing of the fifth column within the nation.

Through the work of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet Republics are today a multi-national state founded securely on the fraternal alliance of all their peoples. Racial equality exists within the confines of the USSR to a degree to be found as yet nowhere else in the world. It is this national and racial equality which Vice-President Wallace recently hailed as one of the Soviet Union's mighty contributions to the welfare of the world.

It was Stalin, following again the precepts of Lenin, who blazed the trail for the accomplishment of the five-year plans which have made of the Soviet Union such a powerful foe of the Hitlerite invaders. The gigantic struggle for the building of heavy industry in the Land of the Soviets, which erected such industrial miracles as Magnitogorsk in the Urals, have won the admiration of the American people with our traditions of pioneering. Such Soviet achievements are doubly dear to us today because they have proved to be a bulwark in our national defense against the Axis.

It is therefore with genuine gratitude and admiration that the American people hail the genius of Stalin which has made possible the successes of the five-year plans.

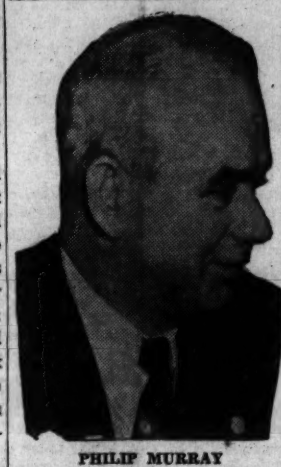
The crushing of the Trotskyite-Bukharinist fifth column was another gift of the Soviet Union, under Stalin's leadership, to the camp of the United Nations. The strong unity of the Soviet people had made it impossible for this fifth column to operate with any hope of success among the masses. It was Stalin's alertness which rooted out these spies and diversionists.

IN the global war for national liberation, it was Stalin's voice which first proclaimed that Hitler's hordes were not "invincible." On July 3, 1941—with the Nazis hurling the armaments of continental Europe at the Soviet front—Stalin calmly declared to the Soviet people and to the world: "History shows that there are no invincible armies and never have been. . . . The same must be said of Hitler's fascist army today."

Stalin has likewise aided immeasurably in the creation and strengthening of the Anglo-Soviet-American alliance. It is in the welding together of that coalition that lies the great promise of victory over the Axis enemy of mankind and the framing of a just and lasting peace. On this 63rd birthday of the Soviet leader, the American people of many walks of life will certainly be inspired to further that alliance and the fight for the complete wiping out of Hitlerism which it entails.

As said in his concluding words in his greetings to Stalin: "You have raised the glorious banner of Marx, Engels and Lenin to new heights, winning thereby the love and admiration of the large majority of mankind. The American people find in the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition heading the United Nations their great bulwark of liberty their hope of the future, their stimulus to battle now with all forces, in the eternal spirit of Stalingrad."

Murray Draws Up Manpower Plan



PHILIP MURRAY

Hoffman, Union Leader, Freed

Alexander Hoffman, general manager of Local 239, Cleaners and Dyers Union, and Pearl Spivack, a union member were yesterday freed from jail under a commutation of sentence order issued by Gov. Charles Poletti.

The unionists were among 14 prisoners freed on parole by the Governor so they might pass Christmas with their families. Hoffman and Mrs. Spivack and five other members of the Cleaners and Dyers Union, an affiliate of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, began serving prison terms last May after a 1940 conviction for arson in connection with a strike. Three others were paroled last July.

They had been convicted despite a hard fight on their behalf by the Amalgamated and the rest of the labor movement. "Their crime consisted of the fact that they were honest, efficient labor leaders," The Advance, ACW organ, commented, when they left for prison. In pardoning Hoffman, Poletti asserted that the labor leader had an excellent reputation before his arrest and deserved freedom. Both management and labor in the dry cleaning field had expressed confidence in his integrity, he said.

Hoffman will be restored to his post as manager of Local 239.

OPA Readies Ration Books

The Office of Price Administration described the printing of 30 billion stamps for ration books now coming off the presses as "the biggest printing job of its kind in the country, if not in the world." The job is being turned out in 19 printing plants scattered throughout the country. One hundred and fifty million books, each book containing 192 ration stamps will be distributed around Jan. 5 through the 5,500 price and rationing boards.

Stamps will vary in value from one to eight points. The system upon which this new rationing set-up is based, is in use in Britain.

By Morris A. Greenbaum
Lawyer-Certified Public Accountant
If you have never paid taxes or if you tax payment until now was only nominal, you may have an important problem this year. This is the first time in the history of our country that single persons whose income is over \$500, or married persons whose income is over \$1,200 per year, will have to make an income tax return, and the rates of tax are comparatively high.

Every American will pay his share knowing that his contribution contributes greatly to the war effort of our country. It is important for each of you to acquaint yourself in detail with the amount of taxes you have to pay on or about March 15, 1943, and work out a plan whereby such tax or an installment of such tax, can be easily met.

WHAT GOVT EXPECTS

The Government expects each of you to prepare your own income

Use Negro Labor, McNutt Urged

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—In a letter to manpower chief Paul V. McNutt, CIO President Philip Murray today presented a detailed and constructive program designed "to assure the fullest mobilization of our manpower resources."

Murray pointed out that McNutt has been given by the President "all embracing powers" and centralized control over manpower agencies which had previously been lacking.

What is needed now, the CIO leader emphasized, is a program "which will assure the highest degree of efficiency and morale for the workmen who produce the munitions of war."

Four basic principles for the keystone of the CIO's manpower program:

First, that there must be "complete

correlation" between production and procurement agencies and the War Manpower Commission.

Second, that there must be a full use of Negroes and other minority groups, with stronger enforcement of anti-discrimination policies "whereby employers will be compelled to accept this available manpower."

Third, that increased labor representation is needed not only in making manpower policies but also in carrying them out.

Fourth, that protection and maintenance of the health and morale of American workers, as well as their working conditions, "is essential to effective manpower mobilization."

Murray warned that it "would be futile

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Union Parley Reveals:

Low City Pay Hurts War Effort

By Dorothy Loeb
Government employees, whose earnings have been pegged at pre-war figures while the cost of living has been soaring, need upward wage revisions and need them now if important public war services are not to be impaired.

Two hundred and ten delegates, representing all New York State locals of the State, County and Municipal Workers CIO, adopted a positive affirmation to that effect yesterday at final sessions of a two-day district convention and charted a program to see that increases are won.

Their campaign moves from theory into practice today when the union mobilizes members and non-members alike in city service at 4 P. M. City Council hearing on a bill introduced by Councilman Frederick Schick, Staten Island Democrat.

The union supports the principle of the Schick bill which would give a 15 per cent increase to those earning less than \$1,800 a year; 10 per cent to those between \$1,800 and \$2,400 and five per cent to those between \$2,400 and \$3,000, James King, district union secretary-treasurer, said.

ABSOLUTE MINIMUM
However, the union's own program, incorporated in a resolution the convention adopted, seeks an absolute minimum of \$1,200 a year which the Schick bill doesn't provide.

The pay schedule which the union says alone can make it possible for government employees to give their maximum to the war effort calls for:

FOR CITY WORKERS:
1. A flat \$180 wage adjustment for salaries \$1,200 or less. . .
2. A 15 per cent wage adjustment for salaries \$1,200 to \$2,100. . .
3. A 10 per cent wage adjustment for salaries over \$2,100 a year. . .

FOR STATE WORKERS:
1. A \$1,200 minimum wage immediately. . .
2. A 15 per cent wage adjustment

(Continued on Page 4)

Burma Chief



GEN. WAVELL

Allied Planes Blast France

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEAD-QUARTERS, Australia, Dec. 20 (UP).—American and Australian troops have reduced the Japanese beachhead in the Buna area of New Guinea to about a mile in length and three-quarters of a mile deep and now are subjecting it to terrific artillery and mortar barrages, front dispatches reported tonight.

City Shivers in Record Freeze

(By United Press)
With New York on reduced fuel rations the coldest weather of the year swept into city today and sent the mercury down to three degrees below zero. It was the coldest Dec. 20 locally since 1884, and the forecast was for continued near zero weather and snow.

Red Army Crashes Nazi Don Defenses

BULLETIN

MOSCOW, Monday, Dec. 21 (UP).—A special Red Army communique said today that the Russians "continued a successful advance" yesterday and were "pursuing the beaten enemy" on the Don Front, advancing between 12 and 18 miles.

In the five days of the offensive the Russians have advanced 46.5 to 75 miles, the communique said, and in one day 100 inhabited localities were occupied.

In one day the number of prisoners was increased by 3,500, the Soviet High Command reported, while 13,500 prisoners have been taken since Dec. 17.

More than 8,000 Germans were killed in the fighting Sunday, the communique said.

Captured by the Red Army Sunday were more than 89 tanks, 1,320 guns, and other arms.

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (UP).—Red Army forces drove south and west below the Upper Don tonight in a two-pronged attack converging on Millerovo, key rail junction 185 miles west of Stalingrad and 130 north of Rostov, hammering great wedges through a crumbling network of German fortifications.

Riding the momentum of their third big winter offensive in a month, the Soviets were reported sweeping unchecked into the base of the Don bend with the most strongly fortified German defense zone already behind them.

As the new offensive across the Don below Voronezh swept steadily forward, slicing deep into the German flank, the Soviets reported developing successes from end to end of the 2,000-mile battle line.

CLEAR PICTURE

Front line dispatches, giving the first clear view of the Red Army onslaught below Voronezh, told of the following developments in the three main fighting areas:

UPPER DON: Advancing Red Army captures several more populated places and stamps out German resistance in extending the massive drive which had killed 20,000 enemy troops, established yawning gaps in the Nazi lines and carried 30 to 37 miles across the Don.

STALINGRAD: Another village captured southwest of the city where a German wedge driven into the Soviet positions was cut off with 40 tanks and hundreds of troops destroyed.

CENTRAL: Two German strongholds seized west of Rzhev, a strategic river crossed and positions on the opposite bank captured, and fought battles of annihilation against the German garrisons of surrounded villages.

ADVANCE THROUGH BLIZZARDS

Soviet field dispatches said Soviet armies were advancing through blizzards southward from Kantemirovka and southeastward from Bokhovskaya, recaptured towns below the Don bend south of Voronezh. They were converging on Millerovo, junction on the Rostov-Voronezh railroad from which the Germans launched their offensive against Rostov and the Don valley last summer.

Millerovo, from which a railroad swings back into the Ukraine, lies 60 miles south of Kantemirovka and about the same distance southwest of Bokhovskaya.

Battering through thick fortifications west of Bokhovskaya, the Soviets captured an important strong point, two artillery batteries and other booty. In another sector they seized 1,000 prisoners, 23 tanks, four planes and rich stores of war material.

"Our troops, having pierced enemy defenses, conducted offensive operations and occupied a number of

(Continued on Page 4)

Japanese Flee British West Burma Attack

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20 (UP).—British troops slashed deeper into the swamps and jungles of Western Burma today, driving before them Japanese forces who were abandoning prepared defense positions without even attempting a stand.

The British already had thrust more than 40 miles into Burma's Arakan Province, but observers warned that it may take them weeks to penetrate the treacherous terrain ahead and reach their probable objective, the strategic sea and air base of Akyah, 60 miles to the southeast. Allied planes were roaming the sky over the front virtually without opposition in contrast to the situation a year ago when the Japanese drove the British out of Burma.

Though the British described the operation as "indistinguishable from any other patrol action," Chinese sources in Chungking already were hailing it as the first step in the promised Allied offensive to reopen the Burma Road supply route to China.

CHUNGKING, Dec. 20 (UP).—Authoritative military sources told the United Press today that the Chinese army was ready to attack Japanese-held Burma in cooperation with the British forces now moving into the territory under command of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell.

"A counter-attack in Burma is a pre-requisite to turning the tables in the whole of East Asia," the sources said.

Newspapers hailed Wavell's move.

Ta Kung Pao said:

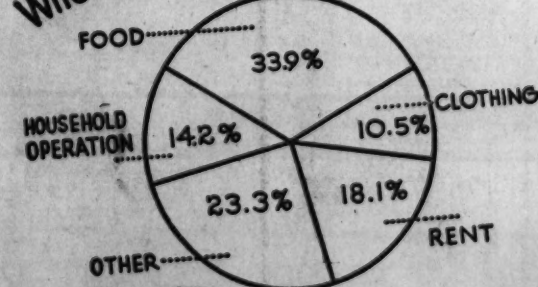
"It is the beginning of the long-heralded counter-attack in Burma. The Allies must grasp this great opportunity and continue their efforts in order to complete the whole job of driving the Japanese out."

The New China Daily commented:

"We welcome new developments and hope they will continue."

THE "MIKHAILOVITCH" OF PALO ALTO!
An Analysis of Herbert Hoover's Latest "Peace Proposals."
By ROBERT MINOR
PM and THE COMMUNISTS
A feature article discussing some recent issues of New York's liberal newspaper.
By MILTON HOWARD
Appearing in
TUESDAY'S DAILY WORKER
"Where the exclusives appear first . . ."

Where The Worker's Money Goes



ment has prepared Form 1040A, a schedule of which is attached herewith. If you will deduct from your gross income \$385 for each dependent, this will give you the total gross income subject to tax. A minute's inspection of this chart will tell you

(Continued on Page 4)

Stalin Inspires All of Humanity

World Leaders Hail Stalin Role

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT. Letter to Stalin, Oct. 8, 1941. Printed in Department of State Bulletin, Oct. 11, 1941. Delivered to Stalin by Harriman:

"How thrilled all of us are because of the gallant defense of the Soviet armies. [I assure you] of our great determination to be of every possible material assistance."

WINSTON CHURCHILL. Speech to House of Commons, Sept. 8, 1942:

"It was an experience of great interest to meet Stalin... It is very fortunate for Russia to have this great, rugged war chief at her head in her agony. Stalin is a man of massive and strong personality, suitable to the stormy times in which he has lived."

"He is a man of inexhaustible courage and will power, a man direct and even blunt in speech, which, as one brought up in the House of Commons, I do not fail to appreciate, especially when I have something to say of my own. Above all, Stalin is a man with that saving sense of humor, which is of high importance to all men and to all nations, and particularly to great men and to great leaders. Stalin also left upon me the impression of deep, cool wisdom and complete absence of illusion of any kind."

PREMIER JUAN NEGRIN. Speech in London, reported Aug. 18, 1941:

"Stalin, great friend of Spain, leader of a magnificent brother people for whose success in the epic struggle of these days we offer fervent prayers—Stalin, with whom all liberals and democrats, whatever their ideological differences, share the common hope of finding for mankind new ways of civilization and progress!"

LORD BEAVERBROOK. Address before American Publishers Association, April 23, 1942:

"... Communism under Stalin has produced the most valiant fighting army in Europe. Communism under Stalin has provided us with examples of patriotism equal to the finest annals of history. Communism under Stalin has won the applause and admiration of all the Western nations. Communism under Stalin has produced the best generals in this war."

WENDELL L. WILLKIE. Sept. 28, 1942:

"You may agree or disagree with him, condemn or praise the Russian social system, but don't discount his abilities or his purpose, for no man can leave Stalin's presence these days without admiration for his devotion to the cause of saving his people from the barbarous thrusts of Hitler's merciless hordes."

"He knows the Russian people and he is resolved that their homeland shall be saved from any foreign intruder."

W. AVERILL HARRIMAN. Address at a banquet given by the National Commander of the American Legion for its Executive Committee in the Indianapolis Athletic Club, broadcast nationally by the Columbia Broadcasting System at 10:15, Nov. 6, 1941:

"I have been particularly urged to tell you something about Stalin personally. He is direct in his dealings. He sits on the other side of the table from you and asks tough questions. If he does not like the answers, he says so. He is equally direct in showing his satisfaction. He works tirelessly and makes decisions quickly and with confidence. He knows about the problems of supply of his army. There is no doubt he is the brain directing the Russian armies. He shows amazing knowledge of the details of equipment, and in fact even corrected Beaverbrook on the horsepower of the Merlin-Rolls Royce engine in the latest type Hurricane. He sees the amusing side of things too and can laugh even in serious conversation."

Stalin Commends Collective Farmers

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (ICN).—The Soviet press carries the following telegrams from Stalin to the secretaries of the Gorky and Ivanovo regional committees of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

"Please convey my fraternal greetings and the appreciation of the Red Army to the men and women collective farmers of the Gorky region who collected 60 million rubles for the Red Army Fund to build Valeri Chkalov war plane squadrons."

"Please convey my fraternal greetings and the appreciation of the Red Army to the men and women collective farmers of the Ivanovo region who collected 65 million, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand rubles for the Red Army Fund to build an 'Ivanovo Collective Farmer' tank column."

At the Helm of the Soviet State

By Hans Berger

Today, on the 21st of December Joseph Stalin, the leader of the victory of Moscow, Lenin's greatest disciple, is sixty-three years old. All freedom-loving people look upon this man with admiration and wish him long life, trusting him as a stalwart champion in the fight for freedom, for national independence, for the lasting friendship and the close cooperation between the peoples and the United Nations. They know that the heroic stand of the Soviet people and their Red Army, under Stalin's leadership, has created the preconditions for victory over fascist barbarism and national enslavement.

The peoples of the world realize that they can depend upon Stalin's carrying out the task which the peoples of the Soviet Union have entrusted to him. They realize that the leader of the socialist Soviet Union has not built upon the sands. They realize that this man, in fulfilling his task, is unswervingly on the side of the peoples. They begin to understand that the entire life-work of Stalin has been a battle for the common man. They understand now that if this far-sighted man was compelled to strike and strike with an iron fist against the enemy within, it was done in defense of the common man everywhere, of world democracy; it was a mighty blow at reaction, at fascism and its agents.

It is not hard to imagine where we would be today, had the policy of Stalin not prevailed, had not the Soviet Union pursued the Leninist-Stalinist course. There would be today no hope of victory over the Axis. The doors to the darkest period in the history of the human race would be wide open.

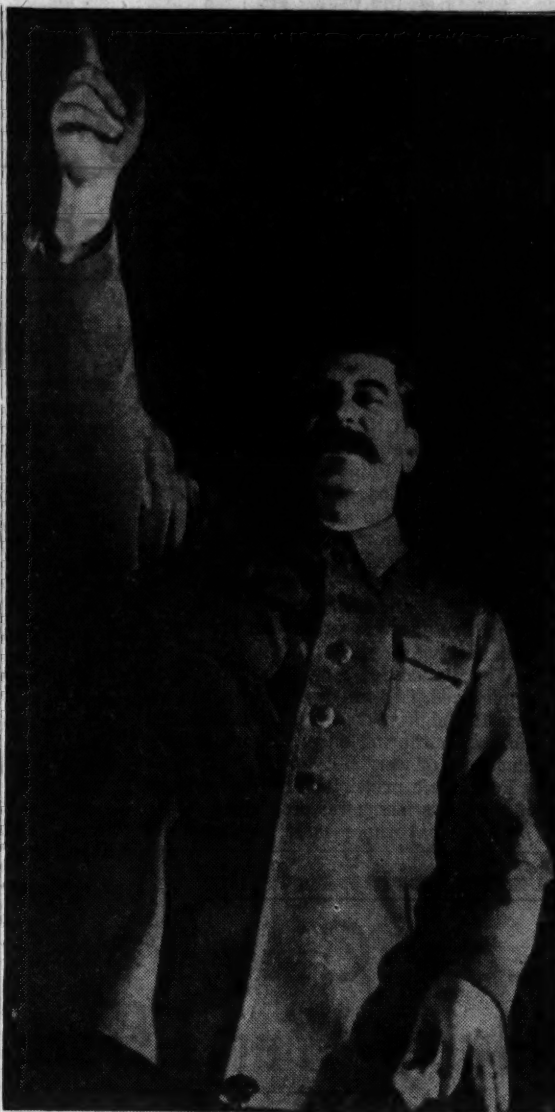
BULWARK OF FREEDOM

England would be already a Nazi prize, victim of the onrush of 300 German divisions, and we Americans would be in a truly desperate situation. Following Dunkirk, the British people, under the leadership of Churchill, fought heroically against the onslaught of Hitler's airforce. But the decisive reason for Hitler's failure to launch a general offensive against England after the fall of France was the fact that Hitler knew that as long as the Soviet Union existed, there existed the bulwark of freedom for all peoples and that fascism could not score a decisive victory without destroying this bulwark.

Despite the 23-year attempt on the part of a clique of reactionary British, French and American imperialists to destroy the Soviet Union, despite all the intervention of the imperialists and their strenuous efforts to set up and strengthen Hitler and German imperialism as their own appointed gendarme against the Soviet Union—Stalin never confused the people with the crimes of their temporary and all too often pitiful leaders.

For Stalin's path has always been lighted by socialist principles, the highest human principles from which he has never swerved. His has been a path leading to the realization of freedom for the common man, for that enormous majority of the down-trodden and oppressed. His has been a battle against the exploitation of man by man; against national oppression; against the oppression of any human being by reason of his color, race, or sex; against the debasement of man, who has the capabilities and whose task it is to make of this earth an abode of happiness and the highest culture for all.

The genius of Stalin, recognized by Lenin long before the October Revolution, is the genius of a man who, as none other, has mastered Marxist-Leninist theory as a guide to action. He is one who knows how to let his gaze roam over the decades and centuries, and how to synthesize it all with the tasks of the day and with the prime tasks of each historical situation, with all its complicated circumstances. He is one who has been able to enrich the enormous treasure-house of Marxist-Leninist theory with new experiences and with fresh and keen perceptions, and further to develop



PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN

that theory and to put it into practice with an iron will, without which no great work can succeed.

EIGHT YEARS AGO

Let us take by way of example the year 1934. This was a year when the anti-Soviet crusade was on. Slandering its achievements and disparaging Stalin on the one hand, and on the other hand, expressing admiration for Mussolini's "good side" and intriguing with Hitler and the Japanese militarists against the USSR, was the favorite sport of many statesmen, of reactionary Socialists—Democratic leaders, and of a whole raft of literary hucksters. It was in this year that Stalin, in his report to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated:

"Still others think that war should be organized by a 'superior race', say, the German 'Race', against an 'inferior race', primarily against the Slavs, that only such a war can provide a way out of the situation because it is the mission of the 'superior race' to fertilize the 'inferior race' and rule over it. Let us assume that such a queer theory, which is as far removed from science as heaven is from earth, is put into practice. What will come of it? It is well known that ancient Rome regarded the ancestors of the present-day Germans and French in the same way that the representatives of the 'superior race' now regard the Slavonic tribes. It is well known that ancient Rome treated them as an 'inferior race', to 'great Rome', and between ourselves let it be said, ancient Rome had some grounds for this, which cannot be said about the representatives of the present 'superior race'. But what came of it? The result was that the non-Romans, i.e., all the 'barbarians', united against the common enemy, buried themselves against Rome and overthrew it. The question arises: what guarantee is there that the claims of the representatives of the present 'superior race' will not

lead to the same deplorable results? What guarantee is there that the fascist-literary politicians in Berlin will be more fortunate than the ancient and experienced conquerors in Rome? Would it not be more correct to assume that the opposite will be the case?"

NO LIKE ANALYSIS

One may look through the speeches of all the statesmen of that year and the years that followed, and one will not find an analysis like Stalin's, which, despite the fact that the conditions at the moment did not seem to warrant such conclusions, predicted, what seemed then to many altogether unlikely, the union of all the freedom-loving peoples and nations against Hitler Germany. Four years after those words were spoken, in September, 1938, the leader, then, of the British Empire, Neville Chamberlain, said:

"My good friends, this is the second time in our history that there has come back from Germany to Downing Street peace with honor. . . . I believe it is peace for our time."

How remote the meaning of Stalin's words, spoken in 1934, still appeared to be in 1940, as the Deladiers, the Chamberlains, and the Hoovers strove to launch the Finnish war and to make common cause with the Nazi barbarians against the Soviet Union. The peoples can now see how important it is to listen carefully and without prejudice to what this great leader, Joseph Stalin, has to say and to study his works. That is more true than ever in the present time, and in those difficult and complicated times which we have yet to live through, before victory and a just peace are attained by the United Nations.

GIFT OF VISION

Let us reflect on how backward, industrially and agriculturally, the Soviet Union was down to the year

1930. What a power of vision, what an insight into the varying needs of the popular masses of the Soviet Union, what profound knowledge of the creative powers of the common man when freed from all the old shackles, what confidence in the working class as the leading social force for the building of Socialism in the single Soviet State, are revealed in the plans for the industrialization of the USSR and the collectivization of agriculture, as worked out upon Stalin's initiative and carried out under his leadership. The Soviet Union, in the twenty-five years of its industrial and technical life, "has been able," in Vice-President Wallace's words, "to learn that which had taken us in the United States one hundred years to develop." Had not Stalin possessed this gift of vision, had he not been able, with Marxist-Leninist principles, to inspire and guide the Soviet peoples in the realization of this gigantic plan, world civilization would be doomed to fascist enslavement.

MARXIST-LENINIST

Had not the Soviet Union, under Stalin's leadership, built up the new mighty Socialist industry and developed democracy to new, Socialist heights, there would not have been achieved that moral unity of the Soviet peoples which makes every man, every woman, every child ready and willing to fight for his country because they know that what they are defending is their own well being, their own freedom, their new Socialist society.

While Stalin, the Marxist-Leninist, realized that in certain inevitable stages of historical development only the modern bourgeoisie was in a position to create modern industrial civilization—as was the case in our own country following the successful war against the slavocracy—he knew, however, that in the Soviet Union, as Lenin had taught, the working class in alliance with the peasants, under the leadership of the Communist Party, was ripe and willing for this gigantic task; that the working class and the peasantry allied with it possessed every capability, every qualification for the great historic task of industrializing the USSR, and modernizing its agriculture upon a wholly new and socialist basis—without exploitation, without economic classes, without creating antagonistic classes, without national oppression and the plundering of foreign lands, the masses of the people.

Under Stalin's leadership the peoples of the Soviet Union have performed this task in a manner entirely new. History knows of no other such gigantic up-building of industry, in so short a time, of such enthusiasm on the part of the people, of such heroism in the work of socialist construction. For the first time, in history it has been shown that the socialist idea of labor for the common weal is inseparably bound up with the individual, and that it represents an incomparably greater creative force than does every other society, a fact which is evident likewise on the military terrain.

STALIN'S POLICY

Had not the Soviet Union, under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, succeeded in solving the national question which confronted it, there would not be today the superbly united Soviet people and its Red Army fighting the battle of mankind on its most decisive front. The Soviet Power had dozens of Indian, Burmese, Malayan, and Negro problems to solve, as a legacy of czarism. Already before the October Revolution, Stalin, as Lenin's foremost disciple, early manifested his profound Marxist understanding of the national question in all its ramifications. Under Lenin he became People's Commissar for Nationalities; and he it was who led in the forging of the indivisible union and brotherhood of the many scores of peoples and nations, all of whom are ready to lay down their lives for the Soviet land which gave

Quotations From Stalin's Speeches

July 3, 1941.

History shows that there are no invincible armies and never have been. Napoleon's army was considered invincible but it was beaten successively by Russian, English and German armies. Kaiser Wilhelm's German army in the period of the first imperialist war was also considered invincible but it was beaten several times by the Russian and Anglo-French forces and was finally smashed by the Anglo-French forces.

The enemy is cruel and implacable. He is out to seize our lands, watered with our sweat, to seize our grain and oil secured by our labor. He is out to restore the rule of landlords, to restore tsarism, to destroy national culture and the national state existence of the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelo-Russians, Lithuanians, Letts, Estonians, Uzbeks, Tartars, Moldavians, Georgians, Armenians, Azerbaijanians, and other free peoples of the Soviet Union, to Germanize them, to convert them into the slaves of German princes and barons.

The aim of this national war in defense of our country against the fascist oppressors is not only elimination of the danger hanging over our country, but also to all European peoples groaning under the yoke of German fascism.

In this war of liberation we shall not be alone. In this great war we shall have loyal allies in the peoples of Europe and America, including the German people who are enslaved by the Hitlerite despots. Our war for the freedom of our country will merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence, for democratic liberties.

It will be a united front of peoples standing for freedom and against enslavement and threats of enslavement by Hitler's fascist armies.

24th ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

November 8, 1941.

But the Germans gravely miscalculated. In spite of Hess's efforts, Great Britain and the United States not only have not joined the campaign of the German fascists invaders against USSR; on the contrary, they are in one camp with the USSR against Hitler Germany. The USSR proved not only that it was not isolated; on the contrary, it acquired new allies in Great Britain, the United States and other countries occupied by the Germans.

We have not and cannot have such war aims as the seizure of foreign territories, the subjugation of foreign peoples, regardless of whether it concerns peoples and territories of Europe or peoples and territories of Asia, including Iran. Our first aim consists in liberating our territory and our peoples from the German fascist yoke.

We have not and cannot have such war aims as imposing our will and our regime on the Slavs and other enslaved peoples of Europe who are awaiting our aid. Our aid consists in assisting these people in their liberation struggle against Hitler tyranny and then setting them free to rule on their own land as they desire. No intervention whatever in the internal affairs of other peoples!

them their national freedom and national life.

Had not the policy of Stalin turned the culturally backward masses of the Soviet Union into the most up-and-coming people on the face of the earth; had that policy not created the conditions for the training of millions of men and women in industry, in the army, in government, education, science, and art, how today would the Soviet Union be in a position to withstand the impact of the Nazi hordes; how would it be able to transfer and carry on its industry under such difficult conditions; how would it be able to solve all the tremendous and difficult military and organizational problems which the present war has imposed upon it?

Had not the Bolsheviks, guided by Lenin and Stalin, in the development of the Communist Party through the constant selection and training of cadres, brought out the best that was in the Soviet people, thereby shaping and developing the instrument for the leadership of the nation, the Soviet Union at the critical hour would not have been able to repel the attack of the Nazi hordes. But the Party of Lenin, which has been led by Stalin since Lenin's death, remains the vanguard organization in which the peoples of the USSR put their faith, to which they look as to their own political leader and guide, entrusting to it their finest sons and daughters, because they realize that they are bound to it in life and in death.

As the peoples of the Soviet Union under Stalin's leadership waged their heroic fight for the building of socialism, as the Soviet masses time and again discussed the various problems connected with socialist construction, as they strove to win the nations to a policy of collective security, as they struck at their enemies from within, and as they fought their Stalingrads of peacetime labor, the great majority of the peoples of the world did not grasp at once the international significance of this gigantic work.

FATE OF MANKIND

Today, in the flames of this world-wide war for national liberation, Stalin's work at the helm of the Soviet State is being put to its severest test, and the fate of mankind hangs on the outcome. Today, in this war for the survival of the nations, the significance of Stalin becomes clear to the peoples, not merely as a leader of the Soviet peoples in this hour of greatest trial, but as one of the great champions in the cause of freedom. He now becomes generally recognized as one of those leaders in whom the peoples can put their trust, as one who has had not alone the will, but the strength, the ability, the foresight to make the USSR a bulwark of humanity in the war for human freedom, a keystone in the coalition for victory.

Stalin at the head of the Soviet peoples, Stalin at the head of the Red Army, which under his guidance has been made into a magnificent modern army, its cadres schooled under his direction, has led in the destruction of the Nazi claim to invincibility. Stalin, the great political and military leader in the war for freedom, is one of those leaders whom history does not too often bring to the fore, but who, when they do appear, serve as a guarantee of victory, of progress, and of liberty for all.

It is fortunate for our nation and for all freedom-loving humanity in these crucial days of history that we have as our friend and ally such a superb leader as Joseph Stalin heading such a great country as the Soviet Union.

THE ADVENTURES OF PINKY RANKIN



By Dick Floyd

3. The Case of Dies And Fascist Pelley

Indicted, July, 1942; Convicted of Sedition, August, 1942.

"The little man who wasn't there" when Dies wanted him was William Dudley Pelley. For months following the issuance of a subpoena for Pelley, Dies lamented that Pelley could not be located. Yet, as Representative Adolph Sabath told the House of Representatives on March 11, 1942, "most of this time" Pelley was in Washington, D. C.

Numerous witnesses, including Fritz Kuhn of the German American Bund, described Pelley's activities to the Dies Committee. Kuhn declared that he and Pelley had never disagreed. (Hearings, Volume 6, p. 3782, Aug. 16, 1942.)

Even Dies, forced to admit the extent of Pelley's influence, on Aug. 28, 1939, while the alleged "search" for Pelley was under way, declared "you are not dealing with a small-time, small-town fellow . . . he is disseminating, you might say, tons of literature throughout the United States." (Ibid., p. 8184.)

The record of the Dies Committee discloses that more than five months elapsed between the date of issuance of the subpoena and Pelley's appearance before the Committee. Pelley's own testimony, when he appeared, raises grave questions concerning Dies' failure to attempt to force Pelley to comply with the subpoena at the time it was issued.

Almost the first words of Pelley's lengthy testimony are these: "I founded the Silver Legion in 1933, contiguous with the appearance of the so-called New Deal of the Democratic administration at Asheville, N. C.; to propagandize exactly the same principles that Mr. Dies and this committee are engaged in prosecuting right now." (Hearings, Volume 12, pp. 7207-8, Feb. 7, 1940.)

In a case of lesser significance, a Congressional Committee might well be condemned for graciously accepting the plaudits of a "constituent." Yet the very terms of Pelley's statement indicate the need for thorough investigation of the possible relationship between Dies and Pelley or other defendants.

The longer Pelley remained in the presence of the Dies Committee, the more revealing his statements became. Declaring his fealty to the Committee whose subpoena he had evaded so easily for many months, Pelley continued:

"One of the things is meeting the committee face to face and learning that they are a fine group of Christian gentlemen. I have had—and I confess it publicly, to go into the record—within the past six weeks a total change of heart toward the work of the Dies Committee." (Ibid., p. 7220.)

In its report to the House of Representatives on Jan. 3, 1941 the Dies Committee boasted:

"In 1938, William Dudley Pelley was spreading a million pieces of literature over the country. The religious bigots organized in Pelley's Silver Shirts have now lost their leader. Immediately after Pelley was placed on the stand before our Committee, he ordered the dissolution of his Silver Shirts band. We had exposed it out of existence." (Emphasis added.) (Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States, Report No. 1, 77th Cong., 1 sess., Jan. 3, 1941, p. 22.)

Perhaps Pelley transmitted to Dies his own ideas of "existence." The Silver Shirts Legion remained alive, and with renewed vigor threatened the nation in the years 1941 and 1942. Both its leader, Pelley, and the Silver Shirts organization are named in the July, 1942 indictment, on the basis of activities carried on subsequent to Dec. 8, 1941, more than a year after Dies claimed dissolution of Pelley's organization.

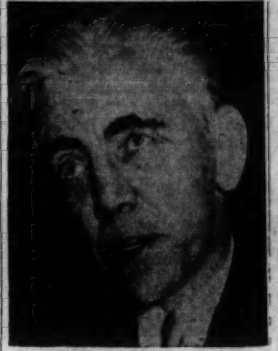
The continuation of the Silver Shirts, and Mr. Dies' baseless boast

Solomon Indicted in Stirrup Case

Former Deputy City Comptroller Milton Solomon was held on an indictment Saturday on charges of attempted grand larceny for an alleged attempt to obtain an \$8,000 retainer with the promise that he had sufficient influence to kill an amendment on stirrup-pump legislation.

His arrest climaxed an investigation by William Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation who charged that he attempted to "steal" property owned by the Triangle Appliance Corporation and Maurice Holt, to wit, \$8,000, by means of false and fraudulent misrepresentations and pretenses made by the defendant that he was in position to control the action of Walter Hart, member of the city council in connection with certain proposed legislation relative to stirrup pumps.

Solomon was released on \$1,000 bail for arraignment today in Grand Sessions.



WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLE
Indicted, July, 1942; Convicted of Sedition, August, 1942.

are given new meaning in the light of Pelley's testimony. His pledge to abolish his organization, a pledge ignored the moment he left the confines of the committee room, was not the result of the Dies Committee's pressure nor of belated realization by Pelley of the evil of his activity. The record is clear. Mr. Pelley told the Dies Committee:

"I subscribe to that so completely and with the work which has been done by the Dies Committee—and I have expressed it outside in publications—that if its work continues and goes on, the Silver Shirts Legion stops. We have no more use for it. . . I would say yes, with my blessing (that the Silver Shirts Legion will immediately fold up) if the Dies Committee will go ahead." (Op. Cit., p. 7247.)

It should be noted that the essence of this statement was repeated by Pelley last week on the witness stand in Indianapolis prior to his conviction on eleven charges of sedition.

The Dies Committee did not destroy Pelley's influence.

Neither did it pursue the reports of its investigator, Robert Barker, that Pelley was "in correspondence with several members of Congress here, I see, and secretaries to leaders in the German-American Bund," and that Pelley received money in large sums from people in the United States and in foreign countries. (Hearings, Volume 6, p. 4228, Aug. 28, 1939.)

Pelley evaded the Committee's subpoena for many months without penalty. The record of the Committee reveals that he likewise failed to comply with his verbal promise to submit for the record names of Silver Shirts leaders and pertinent information about the organization. (Hearings, Volume 12, pp. 7211-12, Feb. 7, 1940.)

As in the case of Viereck, Dies' colleagues repeatedly urged him to publish the full story of Pelley's activities. Representative Samuel Dickstein, appearing before the Committee on April 2, 1940, described Pelley as a "spiritualist, mystic, 'red-baiter,' Jew-hater—that is from the record—and union buster . . . today a self-styled American 'fuehrer,' Fascist No. 1," and charged Pelley "with treason against the United States Government." (Hearings, Volume 12, p. 7523, April 2, 1940.)

Eight months later, Representative Dies "closed" the case of Pelley and the Silver Shirts Legion by declaring that he had "exposed it out of existence."

Time and a Federal Grand Jury investigation have completely invalidated Dies' false claim. Time and the findings of the Grand Jury have sharpened the necessity for a thorough investigation of Martin Dies that his role in relation to those indicted may be made clear.



Christine Falkenstein is one of the many women members of the United Rubber Workers (CIO) producing anti-aircraft guns at an Akron plant of Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.

East Side Rally For Soviets to Hear Notables

The East Side's most distinguished citizens will pay tribute to our Russian Ally at a rally Monday, Dec. 21 at 8 P. M. At Seward Park High School, Ludlow Street between Grand and Broome Streets. The meeting is under the Auspices of the New York Council on American Soviet Relations.

Chairman of the rally will be Mrs. Gustave Hartman, President of the Israel Orphan Asylum. Speakers include the three local Congressmen, Samuel Dickstein, Louis J. Capozzoli, and Arthur G. Klein; Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Chairman of the N. Y. Council on American Soviet Relations; Father William C. Kernan and Rabbi David Cedarbaum; Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs and Bernard Harkavy, Secretary of the Local School Board.

Among those who will entertain are Ludwig Satz, noted Yiddish actor, and the Ukrainian Chorus.

Tickets for the meeting are 15 cents. They may be obtained at Seward Park High School on the evening of the meeting or in advance, at the Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 East Second Street; Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Streets; or Madison House 226 Madison Street.

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New Problems Challenge Labor on Legislative Field

By Mac Gordon (First of two articles)

The conditions of this war compel labor to shift emphasis and attention to the legislative and administrative fields of government. Two obvious facts dictate such a shift in emphasis:

1. The economic program of the war requires that all decisions regarding wages and other conditions of work be regulated by government apparatus, and the conditions of national unity require that all differences between labor and capital be ironed out through arbitration, primarily by government. Thus, labor has to deal primarily with laws and regulations as the deciding factor in its relations with industry.

2. Labor has an essential and independent part to play in pushing the war effort, and the government is the agency for carrying through that effort. Therefore, Labor must pay the closest attention to all legislative and administrative action from the point of view of strengthening the struggle for victory.

In two weeks, a new Congress takes over in Washington. Every action of that new Congress will either hamper or promote the war against the Axis. In a number of states, new legislatures and governors also take over soon after Jan. 1. Their actions, too, will have important effects on the course of the war.

Every trade union, therefore, is faced with the immediate job of strengthening, reorganizing or expanding its legislative apparatus, as the case may be. Such a legislative apparatus must handle problems relating to administrative action of the government, as well as actions of Congress and legislature, since in warfare much of the work is done through administration. It is obvious that there must be a new approach to the building of the legislative apparatus, corresponding to its far greater responsibilities. The union leadership itself needs to be involved since the major problems of the union membership will be closely affected by legislative and governmental administrative action.

Thus, for instance, shortage of consumer's goods and high prices will affect the living standards of the members drastically, no matter what the wages are. Problems of rationing and price control are, therefore, central problems for the union. Their solution depends upon congressional laws and ap-

propriations and administrative decisions.

In a number of states labor will find itself facing a new situation. Where previously there were Democratic, New Deal administrations which cooperated with it, now it will find itself confronted by Republican administrations traditionally hostile to labor and in opposition to the war policies of the Roosevelt government. The problem of adjustment so as to strengthen national unity and the war effort to the greatest possible extent is a delicate one.

In New York State, for instance, the State Legislature has been controlled by the Republicans for a number of years. But now a Republican governor, who is aligned with the Hoover-Landon elements in the G. O. P., replaces a strong New Deal Democratic governor.

Labor has thus far indicated that it does not accept Governor-Elect Dewey's pledges for vigorous war prosecution at face value. Neither, however, will it become an "opposition-in-principle" to the Dewey administration. Rather, it will watch carefully all moves made and judge each on the basis of its effects on the war.

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Nurseries Will Help Solve the 'Labor Need' —Release N.J. Mothers for Production.



N.J. Nursery Lack Impedes Output

By Eric Webber

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 20. — This city along with Trenton, Newark, and Camden are war production centers. They all need workers, but:

1 Housing facilities are filled to saturation point. Men and women are living in attics, cellars, sub-standard wooden shacks, trailer camps, old tin and cardboard hovels thrown up arbitrarily along inland roads. They go weeks without baths, become demoralized, ill, are forced to stay away from the production line for lack of sleep.

No Nursery: Tot Burned To Death

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 20. — The screams of a three year old Negro child burning to death was tragic testimony here to the need for adequate child care centers and an expanded housing program in war production centers.

While the child was playing near a kerosene stove in sub-standard wooden frame shack at 88 Race St., her dress caught fire. Her mother was at work. By the time neighbors came to the child's assistance, her body was charred.

Mrs. Ethel Jackson, mother of the dead child, told the Daily Worker:

"I was always afraid that something like this would happen. Usually I took the young children to my mother's house and I'd give the boys lunch to take to school. Once in a while I'd leave the children home when the weather was bad."

"My mother lives a long distance from here. Whenever I go there, I have to make a trip over a long bridge. And it's very cold for the children."

"The trouble is that this house is in terrible condition. My baby wouldn't have been burned to death if we had good heating like steam heat. Whenever I left the children home, which wasn't very often, I put the stove out. But the day that little Alice's dress caught fire, it was so cold and my other little girl Rosalie was very sick so I decided to leave it on."

Mrs. Jackson added, "If I had a nursery near my home to leave the children, my baby would never have been burned to death."

Ironically enough, Mrs. Jackson works at the Donnelly Homes, a Federal housing project for whites only. It has a nursery on the premises.

This tragedy throws a brilliant spotlight on those demands made by The Worker last week in its exposure of bad nursery and housing conditions in Trenton.

Need Women Aides For City Patrol Corps

The City Patrol Corps has renewed its request for women Volunteers for three functions—clerical, transportation and police service. It was announced yesterday at the City Hall headquarters of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office (CDVO).



We are fighting for their future —Let's assure their present

Two Paterson children (upper left) who are keeping two women from taking their places at the production belt. Their mothers are anxious to take jobs in Wrights airplane factory, but there isn't any place where they might leave the children and be sure they will be given the proper attention. The look of disconsolation on the mother in the center picture is indicative of an attitude found among many women with children. They want to help, they want to get into war work... but what happens to the kids. These two youngsters (lower center) are the children of migratory workers. They are used to poor housing, lack of attention while their parents are working... they run the streets, and are in constant danger of getting injured or killed. Their parents know it. How, with such worry on one's mind, can one produce to capacity. And the picture on the left is a parent's dream a place to take ones youngsters before work and pick them up after.

Low City Pay Hurts War Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

for salaries \$1,200 to \$2,100... 3. A 10 per cent wage adjustment for salaries over \$2,100 a year... U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

1. A 15 per cent wage increase in base pay.
2. Maintenance of Field-Hamilton increments.

DEPRESSED CLASS
The convention mapped a wide series of activities designed to win Board of Estimate support, without which even favorable City Council action is meaningless.

Henry W. Wenning, union national secretary-treasurer, brought the convention an over-all picture of the plight of government workers, caught between frozen salaries and rising living costs.

He described this 3,500,000 fellow employee as a "sub-strata, a depressed class," whose low standards are "becoming a hindrance and an obstruction to the struggles of the American people for a free world."

He blamed out-moded anti-unionism among city officials "to tie up in old pre-war ways," that they "try to hold one section of the people back while the rest of the country moves forward."

Ellis Ranan, director of staff relations of New York's Department of Welfare, spoke from management's side for a department that doesn't suffer from anti-unionism.

UNIONISM "WORKS"
His department has dealt officially with Welfare Local 1 for seven years and "it works," he told the convention. Labor-management collaboration helped formulate policy and proved particularly valuable in advancing an outstanding war activity record, he said.

Ranan called for establishment of an agency for mediation and settlement of government disputes. "We handle conciliation and mediation for everybody else," he commented. "On our own we don't have the sense to sit down and settle. It's time to put our own house in order. Our own house is in a mess right now."

Despite difficulties in winning municipal and departmental recognition, the convention voted to set up Efficiency Councils wherever possible—labor management committees to stimulate maximum production. Other resolutions condemned racial discrimination and called for a new drive for abolition of the poll tax.

What a Cost!
The daily cost to France of German occupation would build 2,500 modern workmen's homes.

Your Income Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

are a single person, is \$240, and \$116 if married.

However, if your gross income is more than \$3,000 it will pay for you to find out more details about various tax deductions that you may be allowed. For instance, your union dues and assessments are deductible; fares, telephones and other incidentals which were necessitated by your business activities. If you have accidental losses like a fire, robbery or theft, these too are deductible. In short, all expenses which helped produce income or accident losses are deductible, and you can find out more information about it if you will write to the Treasury Department, Custom House, New York, or to any other Collector of Internal Revenue in your District.

One of the best expedients to lighten your tax burden would be to begin to accumulate from now on, special Treasury Department Tax Savings Notes, which are acceptable for payment of your taxes. Remember, that the Government has many ways and means of finding out your income, and that heavy penalties are provided for willful evasion of tax payments. The mere fact that you are short of funds, is no excuse, and will not relieve you of your tax payments, nor does the Government require that you produce cash by resorting to loan sharks or other means that will put you into financial difficulties.

INSTALLMENT PLAN
The Treasury Department is willing to arrange a reasonable installment plan in case you cannot meet your tax payments in cash, and the Government will not charge you more than 6 per cent for any delays if it will be convinced that your statement is honest and that there is no case of tax evasion.

If your deductions from gross income because of some special reasons are more than about 6 per cent of the gross income, it may not pay for you to use Form 1040A with the above mentioned chart. In such case, even if you make less than \$3,000 a year it may pay for you to use the regular Form 1040 which is very simple in its make-up and the Government will have many of its tax agents placed in banks and department stores to aid and advise you freely.

If you use the regular form, credit for each dependent is only \$350 instead of \$385. You probably contributed this year some portion of your income to various war or charitable agencies. You will be allowed to include all your contributions as a reduction from income up to 15 per cent of such income.

The fact that you do not receive returns from the Government, is no excuse for not filing a return, and it would be advisable for everyone to begin right now to prepare various data on work sheets and not to wait for the last minute, which is March 15, 1943. The little trouble and difficulty that this may cause you is greatly compensated by the knowledge that your contribution will help to defeat the Axis forces.

INCOME TAX

Gross Income	Amount of Tax	Married person making joint return or head of family
Earned more than	But not over	Single person
\$0	\$525	\$0
525	550	1
550	575	4
575	600	7
600	625	11
625	650	15
650	675	20
675	700	24
700	725	28
725	750	33
750	775	37
775	800	41
800	825	46
825	850	50
850	875	54
875	900	59
900	925	63
925	950	67
950	975	71
975	1,000	76
1,000	1,025	80
1,025	1,050	84
1,050	1,075	89
1,075	1,100	93
1,100	1,125	97
1,125	1,150	102
1,150	1,175	106
1,175	1,200	110
1,200	1,225	115
1,225	1,250	119
1,250	1,275	123
1,275	1,300	128
1,300	1,325	132
1,325	1,350	136
1,350	1,375	141
1,375	1,400	145
1,400	1,425	149
1,425	1,450	154
1,450	1,475	158
1,475	1,500	162
1,500	1,525	167
1,525	1,550	171
1,550	1,575	175
1,575	1,600	180
1,600	1,625	184
1,625	1,650	188
1,650	1,675	193
1,675	1,700	197
1,700	1,725	202
1,725	1,750	207
1,750	1,775	211
1,775	1,800	216
1,800	1,825	220
1,825	1,850	225
1,850	1,875	229
1,875	1,900	234
1,900	1,925	238
1,925	1,950	243
1,950	1,975	247
1,975	2,000	252
2,000	2,025	256
2,025	2,050	261
2,050	2,075	265
2,075	2,100	270
2,100	2,125	274

Gross Income	Amount of Tax	Married person making joint return or head of family
Earned more than	But not over	Single person
2,125	2,150	279
2,150	2,175	283
2,175	2,200	288
2,200	2,225	292
2,225	2,250	297
2,250	2,275	301
2,275	2,300	306
2,300	2,325	310
2,325	2,350	315
2,350	2,375	319
2,375	2,400	324
2,400	2,425	328
2,425	2,450	333
2,450	2,475	337
2,475	2,500	342
2,500	2,525	346
2,525	2,550	351
2,550	2,575	355
2,575	2,600	360
2,600	2,625	364
2,625	2,650	369
2,650	2,675	373
2,675	2,700	378
2,700	2,725	382
2,725	2,750	387
2,750	2,775	391
2,775	2,800	396
2,800	2,825	400
2,825	2,850	405
2,850	2,875	409
2,875	2,900	414
2,900	2,925	418
2,925	2,950	423
2,950	2,975	427
2,975	3,000	432

New Soviet Offensive Sweeps on

(Continued from Page 1)

populated places," the High Command reported. At one point 800 Germans were killed in the capture of a fortified village. In another area a Soviet unit killed 1,500 Germans within two days and captured prisoners including three colonels.

Col. Gen. Vatutin opened the Don offensive 90 miles northwest of Serafimovich, advanced 54 miles from the river and cut the Voronezh-Rostov railroad 130 miles south of Voronezh.

Hitting in concert with the Voronezh armies, Vatutin's forces crossed the Don at three points on a 57-mile front, sweeping 200 inhabited towns and finally occupying Kantemirovka.

The Soviets first crossed the river and took Monastirskchina, 90 miles northwest of Serafimovich. A second crossing was made 50 miles northwest of Monastirskchina, and Boguchar fell. The third crossing was 80 miles northwest of Boguchar, and netted Novaya Kalitva.

Murray Submits Manpower Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

to continue the haphazard method of having the contracting agency issue contracts so as to create crises in manpower and then seek to utilize the Manpower Commission as a fire department squad to meet these continuing crises."

ENLARGED APPROPRIATION
"Contracts and available material must be correlated with the manpower requirements and supply," Murray added. "Total mobilization cannot be restricted to manpower but must embrace mobilization of material resources as well."

The CIO president pledged continued cooperation with the War Manpower Commission through its Labor-Policy Management Committee.

At the same time, he pointed out that labor participation is needed both in the United States Employment Service which will now play a far more important role in the hiring of war workers, and in the granting of occupational deferments.

U. S. E. S. Murray said, requires not only "a very enlarged appropriation" but also "the fullest participation of labor" in all phases of its activity.

Murray pointed out that management now has the "sole responsibility" for determining which occupations are essential and will thus have a dominant voice in passing on occupational deferments.

"Labor insists that it be given an opportunity to participate with the plants in this determination," Murray said, adding that the machinery of the labor-management production committees ought to be utilized for this purpose.

Murray recognized that individual plants or areas may have to be recognized as critical from the point of view of manpower shortages, and that restrictions may have to be placed on the right of workers to leave their jobs.

But he urged that workers be given safeguards in plants from which their freedom of movement is restricted. He said that these plants should be investigated and certified as complying with health and safety requirements, wages, hours and working conditions prevailing in the area or industry as determined by collective bargaining, adequate needs for training facilities and requirements for maximum utilization of available manpower in the plant.

GUARANTEED MINIMUM
Workers in critical plants or areas, Murray said, should also be guaranteed a minimum weekly wage equal to his average earnings for a 40 hour week, or where an industry or plant has been requested to work or operate on a longer work week to minimum wage which includes average overtime payments.

Murray outlined conditions on which workers should be permitted to leave critical plants or areas. Workers he said, should be permitted to leave for a higher skilled job or to obtain full-time employment if he is working only part time or for compelling personal reasons.

When it is necessary to transfer workers to plants where there is a manpower shortage, Murray urged that there should also be an inspection to see that the plant to which workers are shifted meet all necessary requirements for health and working conditions.

Transfers of workers should be made within the area where there is a manpower shortage if this possible, Murray suggested, before workers are brought in from other regions.

An important safeguard proposed by Murray is that when workers are transferred to new jobs they should be guaranteed the prevailing wage on this job—plus an additional guarantee that they will receive additional compensation if their old job paid higher wages.

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A Day in the Life of a Yardmaster

12:00—The second road man pulls in with 80 cars, tying up the last clear track in the yard. Must have at least one track clear by 2:30 for the troop train to pull in, yardmaster Cominsky says to himself, and we'll have to get the other tracks switched out and make up the trains for the outbound road men.

12:30—Yardmaster Cominsky asks the crew dispatcher to call an extra engine for 2:30. After a few minutes on the phone, the crew dispatcher tells him he can't get any switchmen with their eight hours rest up until 5 o'clock. Too much work, and short an engine as well. It will be hell's own job getting a track clear for the troop train.

STOP, LOOK, LISTEN

1:00—Cominsky talks into the yard loudspeaker. "John, hello, John. Drop whatever you're doing and get to work on Track 7. Got to have that clear for the troop train."

2:00—John phones from the other end of the yard: "Car derailed on track seven. That bum switch jumped over again." Cominsky lets go for a minute under his breath in Polish. Then he says into the phone, "Can you get it back yourself, John, or you need the hook?"

"We can get it back ourselves, but it'll take a few minutes. Won't be able to have seven clear by 2:30."

"All right, John. Do what you can."

2:30—Inspecting the troop train on the main line. Not supposed to do that according to the book because it ties up the inbound main, but it can't be helped; no place for it in the yard. The car-knockers hurry along tapping the wheels and looking for hot boxes, while the soldiers lean out the car windows cracking jokes. Cominsky sees the inbound mail come to a stop at the block signal two miles back. Delaying the mail, the big shots will raise hell today.

2:40—The troop train, inspected, rolls away down the track, and the inbound mail thunders after it. But Cominsky has had to call one of his industrial engines to deliver the troop train to the Pennsy; that means the industries won't get switched today. More delay and more hell raised. Walking back to the yard office, he lights a cigarette. What else could he do? If he took John off the lead to deliver the troop train, the yard wouldn't get done, and the three out-bound road men would be held up this evening.

What Causes These Tie-Ups?

All this is a fairly typical example of what happens day after day in certain Chicago yards, and what happens undoubtedly in hundreds of other yards across the country.

What is responsible for tie-ups in the yards like the one described above? It isn't the switchmen's fault that there aren't enough of them to go around, or that they can't work 24 hours a day. It isn't the fault of the yard master; he was doing the best he could with the men and equipment available. What causes the tie-ups are two kinds of shortages: equipment shortage (in his case engines and yard rackage) and manpower shortage.

Pooling Resources Is the Answer

Maybe while Cominsky struggles with the log-jam in his own yard, he looks across the main line and sees the adjacent yard of another railroad half empty. If only he could bring in his troop train on one of their tracks—or maybe as the crew dispatcher wonders where to find men to man the engines, some other road in Chicago has extra men who can't get a full week's work.

There are rumors going around the yards that President Whitney is urging the companies to set up joint extra boards in main railroad centers—that is, to pool their extra switchmen, brakemen and engineers, so that when one road runs into a jam, it can borrow men from other roads which may not be so hard pressed at the moment.

Government Operation Is the Logical Answer

Another obvious answer is for the roads to pool their equipment, engines, cars, and above all, terminal facilities—yard tracks, storage space, warehouses.

The Office of Defense Transportation has failed to persuade the roads to completely pool equipment or men. As the threat of a rail tie-up looms larger, more and more railroad workers are coming to the conclusion already reached by Whitney of the Trainmen, that the only answer lies in government operation.

More Women Workers

The number of woman factory wage earners increased by more than half a million during the first year of war, Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins reported this week. This did not include office and other clerical employees, saleswomen, officials, technical and supervisory personnel.

Panhandle Miners Repudiate Lewis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, Dec. 20.—The four-day convention of District 6 (Ohio and W. Va. Panhandle) of the United Mine Workers, just concluded here, while it did not formally repudiate the disruptive policies of John L. Lewis, reflected the sincere patriotism of the Ohio Valley coal miners.

The first official action of the Convention, during the first day's session was unanimous approval of messages of greetings to President Roosevelt, the heroic defenders of Stalingrad, General Eisenhower and MacArthur. This was followed by greetings to China and Britain.

Leading a list of resolutions which were also adopted unanimously was one demanding immediate passage of the Tolan Bill for a completely centralized war economy. The delegates took a vigorous stand for passage of anti-poll tax legislation, as well as for the Guffey-Jenkins Coal Bill.

The miners took advantage of their first district convention since 1928 to call upon the International Union to grant their district full autonomy (District 6 of the UMWA is only semi-autonomous). The other resolutions paid tribute to the miners in the armed forces and special honor to those who have already given their lives; supported the Marcantonio Bill for free transportation to soldiers on furlough; urged the creation of a legal department in the district; called for a reduction of Ohio old-age pension limit to 55 years and demanded a law for compulsory wash-houses in West Virginia.

There was a thorough discussion by all delegates on safety in the mines, on experiences with the 1941-42 contract and consideration of wage scales in preparation for the course of the discussion the miners freely expressed their many serious economic grievances and other mine problems. This entire exchange of opinion had the tenor of "recognizing the full importance of the world-wide conflict in which our nation is engaged, and the vital role which coal plays in the production of war material."

COAL PRODUCTION

One is inclined to ask, "Yes, that's all very nice, but what did they do about coal production?" On this matter, even the Officers' Report took a very positive stand and it is interesting to quote in part from the section of the Officers' Report dealing with Production and the War Effort:

"Our Organization stands for the winning of the war and the winning of the peace. We believe in doing everything possible to support our country and its Allies towards prosecuting this war to a successful conclusion."

conclusion and as speedily as possible.

"In accordance with this belief and to further our war effort, we have organized a Committee designed as a State Victory Coal Production Committee. There has been Division Committees selected and there has been selected at each mine of importance, a Joint Victory Coal Production Committee, whose duties are to do whatever they can to stimulate the production of coal at each mine; to reduce absenteeism so far as possible and to cooperate with all agencies in reference to the transportation problem; to advance the purchasing of Bonds through the payroll allotment plan, War Savings Stamps, etc.

"These committees are now active. This war has been forced upon our nation by the dictators who control the Axis nations. We are all in this war, and we all have certain duties to perform. The Mine Workers' principal duty is the mining of coal to keep the wheels of industry in motion, so that our armed forces can be supplied with all the necessities to fight this war to a successful conclusion."

It was no accident, therefore, that despite a few rip-roaring speeches by the district officers on behalf of the "great" John L. Lewis, a telegram from Lewis was received by the delegates without any applause or demonstration whatsoever.

The Ohio Valley miners weren't kidding when they called this their Victory Convention.

Gen. Sikorski Lauds U.S. Labor in War

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—General Vladyslaw Sikorski, premier of the Polish government-in-exile, paid a warm tribute to labor when a group of outstanding American-Polish trade unionists conferred with him in his suite at the Drake Hotel for an hour.

"The war will be won as much by the workers in production as by the front line fighters," Sikorski declared.

Leo Krzywicki, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, introduced the delegation to the premier. They represented the American Polish Trade Union Council, composed of AFL and CIO unions with more than 80,000 members of Polish descent.

ALL-OUT AID

"The delegation appreciated your firm stand for an all-out fight against Hitlerism," Joseph Pyzik, president of the council, told the premier.

A statement presented to Sikorski for the delegation pledged the wholehearted assistance, material and moral, of Polish-American labor for a free and democratic Poland to arise at the end of this

people's war.

In part the statement said: "We cannot wish for our Polish allies and brothers less than the democracy and freedom we enjoy in this great nation. We stand ready to help them to the full extent of our power."

Among those in the trade union delegation were J. Lechniak, AFL baker; M. Stefanski and F. Sobieski, CIO-ACW; J. Dorwalski, A. Krzywonos and R. Jasienicki, CIO-USA; J. Piatek, Mira Broszowski, and Lola Winiwaska, AFL-ILG WU; C. Komorowski, CIO Farm Equipment Workers; Z. Wlodarczyk, CIO packinghouse workers; F. Kovinia, AFL painters; J. Kudelko, AFL barber.

Pyzik, head of the delegation, declared that the words of General Sikorski will stimulate Polish-American workers to increase production for victory.

Gas Ration Cards Are Revamped

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UP).—A 60-hour ban on gasoline sales to 7,500,000 private motorists in 17 Eastern states ends at midnight tonight, with a revamping of both the gas and fuel oil rationing systems due to get underway tomorrow.

Price Chief Leon Henderson authorized filling stations to resume sales at 12:01 A. M. Monday, but reduced the value of "B" and "C" ration coupons from four to three gallons. The value of the basic "A" coupon was left unchanged at three gallons.

Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes meanwhile arranged to meet at the White House tomorrow with Henderson, Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes and Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman to lay ground-work for overhauling the rationing structure. Byrnes asked the officials to report any defects in existing rationing policies and machinery, and to suggest remedial action.

Henderson said the government had no intention at this time of clamping the lid more tightly on pleasure driving by further cuts in "A" rations, pointing out that war workers hold a large share of these cards and "to saddle them with additional difficulties would only mean that everyone would lose in the long run."

Women Bus Drivers Make Blood Donation

Thirty women members of Teamsters Local 640 in Los Angeles donated blood at the local Red Cross Blood Donor Center, W. A. Kelliot, secretary of the local, reports. All of the donors are regularly employed as chauffeurs by the Landler Transit Company, which supplied a bus to transport the group. Arrangements for the donation were made by Mamie Hale, union steward.

New All-Time Record

The output of coke and its chemical by-products has been increased to a new all-time record to provide arms and supplies for the fighting men of the United Nations and production is still being expanded. Solid Fuels Coordinator Harold L. Ickes reported.

Yanks Play Santa to British Children



U. S. soldiers stationed in England and Ireland distribute their rationed candy among British children. The happy faces of these children show how grateful they are to the Yanks for their spirit—and candy.

Questions and Answers Job Stabilization Will Speed Output, Browder Shows

Answer: It is important for the worker to know not only that his wage rates are stabilized, but that his employment is stabilized, that the speeding up of production does not automatically throw him out of a job. This can be met by the establishment of long-term production schedules, including the allocation of raw materials for each productive plant.

A special variation of this problem is to be found on the waterfront, where there is no possible way of giving the workers any assurance that they are not working themselves out of a job under increased productivity, because the loading of ships is essentially now a loading of -convoys, and the quicker the convoy is loaded and out, the quicker the worker is out of a job until the next convoy comes in. While there is no pos-

QUESTION: How to assure employment stabilization with increased productivity?

sible way of avoiding that, it is necessary, however, to find particular policies which will meet this situation and give the worker an incentive to hasten the completion of his job even though it means that it shortens the period of his employment.

And here it is clear that the only possible way that that can be done is to guarantee the worker a minimum wage for the duration of the war, making a careful selection of efficient working forces and providing them with a certain basic maintenance whether they are working or not, and giving them an incentive wage for the period of active

labor — the quicker they work, the higher the wage. That is the only way in which that kind of special problem can be solved, where continuity of employment is manifestly impossible.

Finally, labor should have the assurance that the government will recapture those excess profits which the employers have gained by directly exploiting the patriotic appeal to the workers. Something in this direction has been done by the President's Committee on Revision of Army and Navy Contracts to bring down prices because of production increases, among other factors. A more general and effective application of this policy will encourage the resort to increased productivity of labor and the requisite labor policy as the solution to the problems of war production.



Grade Labeling:

Announcement by Leon Henderson that standardized grade labeling will be compulsory on most canned fruits and vegetables in the 1943 pack is good news for consumers, says Eleanor Fowler, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries.

Every can will have to be labeled either A, B or C, or Fancy, Choice or Standard. This means, she points out, that consumers will know the quality they are paying for regardless of brand names and will make it much more difficult for stores to evade price regulations by discontinuing one brand and substituting a brand of inferior quality at the same price.

The standards on which the grade will be based are those set by the Agricultural Marketing Administration (AMA) which grades all canned goods for the armed forces and lend lease.

Labeling may be done either by the canner or by the AMA at the request of the canner. Compulsory grading by AMA would offer more complete protection to the consumer and should be urged as the next step.

How important labeling will be in controlling the cost of living will depend on the character of the new price regulations which Mr. Henderson says are to be issued shortly. Labor wants dollars and cents price ceilings—uniform from store to store—like the ceilings established on stock prices. All indications are, however, that such ceilings are not being planned on food prices.

Write a Letter:

Price increases in Campbell's soups authorized by OPA are not warranted by the slight improvement in quality, reports Consumers Union after testing both the "old" and the "new and improved" varieties.

CU testers did find something had been added—but nowhere near enough to justify the 1c-3c increase per can. Write to Leon Henderson, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., protesting this increase.

High Cost of Living:

According to government figures the cost of food has increased 7.8 per cent since the middle of May. The cost of fresh fruits, vegetables and fresh fish—not controlled by OPA—are up 21 per cent.

In other words, price control regulations have helped to keep food prices down, but they haven't done a thorough job. And they won't do a thorough job until they are revised so that consumers can understand them and can help to enforce them.

Nutrition for Auto Workers:

Victor G. Reuther, War Policy Director of the United Auto Workers, reports to the Nutrition Division of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, a lack of good food service in some factories in Detroit as one of the most important causes of labor dissatisfaction. In some plants it has led to protest strikes on the part of the workers.

Reuther said he was glad to learn more about the efforts of the Nutrition in Industry phase of the National Nutrition Program of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, and would make good use of the nutrition educational material available.

Convinced of the importance of adequate food facilities and nutrition education for workers in war plants, Mr. Reuther said he would urge that every local establish — tion committees and cooperate in the National Nutrition Program.

Useful Reading:

A new booklet that should be part of every American housewife's library is called "Take Care of Household Rubber." Issued jointly by OPA and the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, it summarizes rubber care for the homemaker on every common item of use.

These two agencies have issued two other new booklets on conservation for the homemaker. They are, "How to Make Your Ironing Equipment Last Longer," and "How to Make Your Washing Machine Last Longer."

All three of the foregoing booklets are available through the Consumer Division, Regional Office of the OPA at 350 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Best Buys in Grapefruit Juice

Grapefruit juice is good for health. We wish that its price was as good for the pocketbook. But some foods like juices must be bought even at the expense of others, if we are to maintain maximum efficiency.

Grapefruit juices were recently tested by Consumers Union. They were tested for price and quality. Here are CU best buys: Co-op Red Label, 10 cents; White Rose, 10 cents, and Finest Fancy, 10 cents. Premier and Del Monte are also good quality, according to CU.

How to Care for LAMPS

1. Check switches. A loose switch means a defective connection and lamp may not work. Have switch replaced.

2. Check cord connections at base of lamp where cord gets most wear. If frayed or worn have it repaired.

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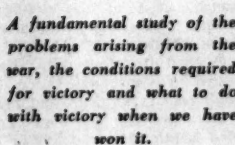
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Want Ads

CHANGE THE WORLD

Advertise the Beauty of
Cooperative Living Instead
Of the Life of Drugs
By MIKE GOLD

CANADA has taken measures to reduce the amount of drinking during this war for survival. Every bit of grain is needed for food in such a war. The labor and time that go into manufacture and transportation of liquor had better be used to build planes and tanks against Hitler.

No priggish morality is here involved. If a man wants to drink, he is free to do so. Up to the time, however, that his cocktails interfere with our war against the Beast of Berlin.

Nothing else is important if there remains the slightest chance that Hitlerism can conquer. Are there really people who can whine over the loss of whiskey, coffee, gasoline, or any such luxury or necessity? Let them remember the enslavement of France and the extinction of Czechoslovakia, Norway and Poland! Let them remember the two million Jews Hitler has already murdered, the five million he has promised to kill in human slaughterhouses in 1943! What is a shot of whiskey when weighed against the loss of one's freedom, hope and life itself?

I was interested to see that among its measures for regulating the traffic, Canada has seen fit to prohibit all liquor advertising. This confirms an idea I have had about the tobacco habit. Liquor and tobacco, in moderation, might not injure many. They are habits that would die out in time, when a strong and intelligent youth grew up, as has grown up in the Soviet Union.

But millions upon millions of dollars are spent yearly in lying advertisements that make these habits seem as seductive as a night on the Venusberg mountain.

You could build a nation of cocaine fiends by such advertising methods. An advertising industry bribed by Hitler, as he bribed the French press, could even make fascism seductive. There advertising men, if paid for it, would write poems in praise of syphilis, lyrics making one long for leprosy, dithyrambs of ecstasy to celebrate the spread of tuberculosis.

In short, what I dislike about liquor and tobacco is not themselves so much, but those who plump upon them—the trusts and their paid liars, the advertising men. Is there ever anyone worse than those who lead children into vice?

But for heaven sake, please do not stop smoking your cigarettes around me, and apologize, as though I were a member of the Young Christian Endeavor League. A glass of beer, a cigar or cigarette, a Scotch and soda, and all the rest of these pleasant sins, are all right by me.

Only a small percentage of people ever become true alcoholics, and only a fraction are injured permanently by tobacco.

Even if both habits did more harm than they do, I would not see any use in prohibiting them. In this I disagree with George Seldes, for example. He is one of your genuine crusaders against tobacco. Last week's edition of his interesting paper, "In Fact," is devoted to exposure of the tobacco evil.

Seldes principally quotes the findings of Professor Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins, whose researches show that all tobacco smoking, whether moderate or violent, shortens the life of the smoker by years.

This may be the scientific truth, but how many will it frighten? What sort of man or woman would stop doing something worth while or even pleasurable merely out of fear?

The Puritans have always used fear as their main method of reforming the world. But I do not believe in such methods. I would rather stop the advertising liars, and then turn all their seductive genius into the task of waking up the human race to the beauty of co-operative living. Let us substitute the creative life for the life of drugs.

Theatre and Paintings Of Angna Enters

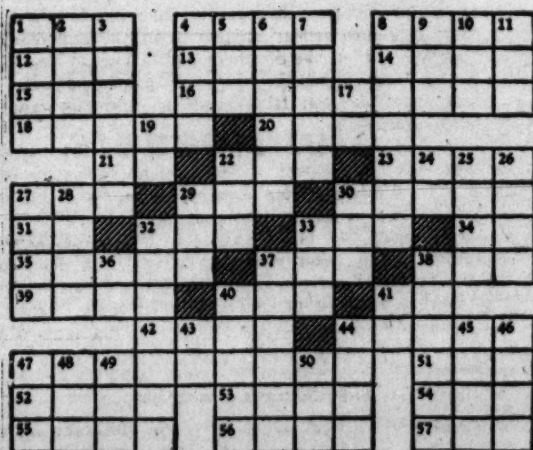
A new exhibition of paintings by Angna Enters will be on view at the Newhouse Galleries on 57th St. through Jan. 16. This is Miss Enters' ninth successive New York exhibition. The dance mime herself will be presented in "The Theatre of Angna Enters," including many new compositions, at the Alvin Theatre, for six performances opening Sunday evening, Dec. 27, through New Year's Eve.

Add Army Libraries Here and Overseas

Army libraries have been increased from 147 at Army installations in 1940 to more than 2,000 now, the War Department has disclosed. These libraries, in the United States and at overseas bases, contain more than 7,500,000 books, and funds are available in each Service Command for purchase of current magazines. In addition, the Army has bought more than 100,000 magazine subscriptions for distribution to troops overseas.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



HORIZONTAL

- Physician (coll.)
- To lure
- To pierce
- Unit
- River in Italy
- Wan
- Male offspring
- Studios
- To follow
- Hebrew for strong
- Bone
- Bitter vetch
- Arrow
- Equality
- Golfers' mound
- Intended
- Printer's measure
- Yellow ochre
- Crony
- At home
- Growing out of
- Parent (coll.)
- Room in harem
- A couple
- Chart
- Tentative

VERTICAL

- Portion of medicine
- River in Asia
- Official examiner
- Worthless
- Part of circle
- To be an essential part
- Germany-Italy-Japan
- Danish measure
- Thick food substance
- Everyone
- Tunisian ruler
- Behold!
- You and me
- Lamprey
- Chem. abbr. for sodium
- Wife of Geraint
- Sticilian volcano
- To chirp
- Girl's name
- Cravat
- Insane
- Contents
- Soft food
- Three-toed sloth
- Young girl
- Bay windows
- Food from heaven
- Spanish article
- Personal pronoun
- In a little while
- Algonquian Indian
- Great Lake
- Watering place
- Impost
- Slitworm
- Native metal

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle

TRAMP COPS
BROUKE OVERLY
RIME NEVER OR
OPE INNER OVA
DE GLAIR AVER
DE RIND PLANS
FIAT TRAIL
STAND BRAN AM
LAID TEARS RI
AIL TRAIL PIN
IL LEARN LIST
NOTARY FRASER
RAINS ROWAN

American Ballads



The American Ballad Singers, a sextette of outstanding soloists comprising Ruth Fremont, Helen Yorks, Rebekah Crawford, Thomas Edwards, Emil Renan and Earl Waldo—and led by composer Elie Siegmeister, will present a holiday program of native folk ballads at motion picture prices at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22.

Theatres:

Theatre Showcase's Heart Is in the Right Place

TIN GODS a new play by Ben Levinson. Presented by the Theatre Showcase at the Theatre Show Case Studio, 321 W. 47th St.

By Ralph Warner

The Theatre Showcase is the name of an enterprising group of actors and playwrights who display their wares in an old brownstone house on the fringes of Broadway. They have produced several plays in recent seasons, and, since this is a war year, they offer a sabotage drama, "Tin Gods."

The leading man, author and guiding hand in "Tin Gods" is Ben Levinson, who plays the role of a muddling, idealistic doctor in the style of Luther Adler. Mr. Levinson's characters are reminiscent somewhat of Clifford Odets' tortured people.

Too Much Plot

However, the resemblance ends there. For "Tin Gods" is over-stuffed with plot and dialogue; it lacks clarity and therefore is poor theatre.

"Tin Gods" has to do with a physician in a war industry town, a man who has lost his job as instructor at the university apparently because he does not conform to conventional manners. He is married to a young woman who is entirely unsympathetic to him. A nurse, posing as one of his former students, drops in, finds him in a mix-up having to do with the apparent suicide of a colleague. She offers to help him, and he engages her.

Meantime, he gets a job inoculating aircraft workers with a prophylactic serum. A series of factory accidents occur. He is accused both of murdering his colleague, and of introducing a drug into the serum which causes the workers to lose control of their faculties to such a degree that the number of factory accidents increase.

Well, now, you won't dare disbelieve it—but the nurse is an FBI operative, and the doctor's nephew is a Nazi agent. Doc and the FBI girl fall in love, and after certain adventures, clinch for a happy "take."

Some Good Scenes

Mr. Levinson comes through now and again with a good scene. But his script is sadly in need of cutting, his characterizations are vague. As an actor he has a certain naturalism which should be valuable in a clearly delineated role. The rest of the cast have difficulty proving that they are playing plausible human beings, especially in the latter part of the play.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

United Nations Day at Town Hall, WMCA, 11 A.M. . . . Interviews with men in the Merchant Marine, WEAF, 6:45 P.M. . . . Cavalcade of America, WEAF, 8 P.M. . . . Frank Morgan, Ralph Morgan, Nan Baxter in "The Pied Piper," WABC, 9 P.M.

News

A.M.
8:00-WEAF, WOR, WJZ, WABC
12:00-WEAF
P.M.
3:45-WNYC
6:15-WEAF
8:00-WQXR
11:00-WEAF, WOR, WJZ, WABC, WHN

Name Program

P.M.
7:30-WOR—Howard Station, It Pays to Be Informed
A.M.
9:00-WNYC—Masterwork Hour
11:00-WJZ—Great Classics

Serious Music

A.M.
9:00-WNYC—Masterwork Hour
11:00-WJZ—Great Classics
P.M.
2:00-WNYC—Symphony Matinee
3:30-WABC—Wanda Landowska, Harpsichord
8:00-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WEAF—Richard Crooks, Tenor
9:00-WEAF—John Charles Thomas, Baritone

Sweet and Hot

P.M.
12:00-WNYC—Music at Work
1:00-WNYC—Dick Gilbert, Recorded Dance Music
1:30-WNYC—Metropolitan Review, Art Notes
4:30-WJZ—This Is Romance
8:00-WABC—Jazz Rhythms Review, Beatrice Kay

Drama, Serials

A.M.
9:15-WABC—School of the Americas
9:45-WABC—The Victory Front
11:15-WEAF—Vic and Sade
11:30-WEAF—Against the Storm
P.M.
9:45-WJZ—Secret City
7:30-WJZ—Major Nipples
7:15-WABC—Calling Unlimited, Oren Woods
7:30-WABC—Blonde
8:00-WEAF—Cavalcade of America
8:30-WABC—The Pied Piper
10:00-WABC—Screen Guild Players

Variety

A.M.
9:30-WJZ—Breakfast Club
P.M.
4:15-WJZ—Club Matinee
7:30-WNYC—Johanna's Show
8:00-WEAF—Dr. J. Q.
P.M.
6:30-WEAF—Bill Stern
7:30-WOR—Stan Lomax

Commentators

A.M.
10:00-WQXR—Lisa Bergio
P.M.
6:45-WJZ—Lowell Thomas
7:15-WNYC—Confidentially Yours
7:30-WNYC—Johanna's Show
8:00-WOR—Cal Tenny
10:00-WNYC—Raymond Clapper

War Programs

A.M.
10:30-WMCA—Nutrition Program
P.M.
9:00-WJZ—"You Can't Do Business With Hitler"
9:15-WNYC—Civilian Defense News
9:30-WMCA—Treasury Star Parade
9:45-WNYC—News From the Army Camps

Women's Programs

A.M.
8:45-WABC—Women's Page of the Air
9:00-WJZ—Women of Tomorrow
WQXR—Women at War
P.M.
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
1:30-WNYC—Women's Page of the Air
2:00-WOR—Martha Dean Talks for Women
9:45-WMCA—Woman Can Take It

Forums and Talks

A.M.
11:00-WMCA—United Nations Day at Town Hall
P.M.
1:00-WNYC—The Economics of War
12:30-WJZ—National Farm and Home Hour
4:30-WNYC—Climate of Freedom
6:15-WNYC—Civil Service News
8:45-WEAF—Interviews With Men of the Merchant Marine

Good Neighbor:

A Laboratory Case in Neighborly Relations

By Samuel Putnam

In a recent column in the Daily Worker the present writer told how Mr. Henry Luce, multimillionaire publisher of "Life," "Time," and "Fortune" magazines, is getting in bad with Latin Americans in general and with the people of Bolivia in particular just now, through the gratuitous and scurrilous off-hand insults which he and the Bright Young Men who work for him are in the habit of offering to our good neighbors south of the Rio Grande. It was also told how Mr. Luce and his caption-writers had been dealt with by Sr. Ernesto Daza Ondarza, in the current issue of "Bolivia," an English-language magazine put out by the consulate-general of that country here in New York City.

Mr. Luce, however, is not the only one to offend the sensibilities of the Bolivians; nor is such an offense always a matter of intention on the part of the one who is guilty of it. Charles Morrow Wilson, author of the well known "Ambassadors in White," has discovered this. In his book, dealing with health conditions in Latin America, he has an opening chapter entitled "Sick Man's Society"; and in his opening paragraph he states that, of the 120,000,000 inhabitants of the Hispanic countries, some 50,000,000 are sick.

"Sick Man's Society" is a useful dramatic vehicle, needs rewriting, simplifying, and converting either into a spy thriller, or a plain old-fashioned triangle play. As offered at the little theatre on 47th St., it is too much of both and not enough of either.

Theatre Showcase's heart is obviously in the right place. "Tin Gods" to be a useful dramatic vehicle, needs rewriting, simplifying, and converting either into a spy thriller, or a plain old-fashioned triangle play. As offered at the little theatre on 47th St., it is too much of both and not enough of either.

Now intelligent Latin Americans who read Mr. Wilson's book carefully will understand that he is not animated by a fascist-like contempt for colonial and semi-colonial peoples as is Mr. Luce; they

will understand that his purpose is really a helpful one. Nevertheless, such a wording as "Sick Man's Society" and such broad, sweeping statements as the one quoted cannot but rankle in their minds. Accordingly, in the same issue of "Bolivia" which contains the answer to Mr. Luce, we find an article by the consul-general himself, T. Hartmann, on "Health Conditions in Latin America," in which the author undertakes to correct any false impressions on the subject.

"It is not evident," says Mr. Hartmann, "that Latin America is a society of sick persons. Such an affirmation is incorrect regardless of all that can be said of malaria, leprosy, or the smallpox, which have not been eliminated in the New Continent. . . . The countries of Latin America are new and entered on republican life with a heavy burden of ailments from which they are freeing themselves with wisdom and energy. The efforts made by these nations do not indicate a society of sick men but groups of individuals full of energy and faith in the future results of their patriotic work."

All of this shows one thing: the necessity of a high degree of intelligence and tact in our inter-American relations. A great deal has been said in these columns about the need of coming to understand our southern neighbors. Here is a concrete case in point, a laboratory case, you might say. In seeing our neighbors, we must always at the same time try to see ourselves through their eyes. That's a great gift, as Bobbie Burns discovered a long time ago, when he spotted the louse on the lady's bonnet in front of him in church.

On Sunday, Dec. 27 at 3 P.M., the Brooklyn Museum will present David La Vite and assisting artists in the fourth program in the Chamber Music Series. In a program of Mendelssohn's Trio No. 1 in D minor, Opus 49. The Series is free to the public.

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CONSTANT READER

Pegler Tries to Lynch
Chaplin But Gets Himself
Tangled Up in the Rope
By SENDER GARLIN

THE SIMPLEST way to compile an "Honor Role for 1942" would be to list the individuals assailed during the past year by Westbrook Pegler for their support of the war against Hitler. Of course, Charlie Chaplin would have to be included in that list, along with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin, Winston Churchill, Eleanor Roosevelt, and countless others.

The other day, for instance, Pegler attacked Chaplin in one of those nasty, underhanded pieces of innuendo that has so endeared him to the feudal industrialists currently heading the National Association of Manufacturers and all the oldtime labor-busters and miscellaneous collection of Clivedens still roaming around the country infecting the people with ideas that emanate from the office of Adolf Hitler's counselor on public relations, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels.

Pegler's latest intended victim is a world-famous screen artist. Previously, because he expressed the feelings of most of America on the issue of the Second Front in Europe, Charlie Chaplin was sniped at by the Daily News columnist, Ed Sullivan, the Hollywood chatterbox, Jimmy Fidler (a Dies Committee informer against progressive actors), and by various other Hearstlings throughout the country.

Lampooning the story of Chaplin's career in this country, Pegler wrote: "The Americans, those suckers, go crazy over him," forgetting—or pretending to forget—that Chaplin's pictures have been seen and loved by millions who never heard of Westbrook Pegler and his boss, Roy Howard. I dare say that in the darkness of Stamford's movie houses, not far from Pegler's estate, Mr. George Speilvin's biographer himself must have chuckled (he is incapable of real laughter) as he watched Chaplin on the screen. That is, provided he was able to abandon that profitable hard-boiled pose for a single moment.

Because millions love Chaplin for his artistry which reveals his profound sympathy for "unimportant" people, Pegler reviles the American people as "suckers who go crazy over" the man with the baggy pants, little derby and walking stick.

In recent months these millions have expressed their admiration, not only for Chaplin as an artist, but for his ideas about fighting Hitler.

Pegler writes that Chaplin "demands that American sons of those who made him rich be sent to make a second front," and thus reveals notice that he considers it a crime for American sons to engage in battle with the Axis. For this is what Chaplin and millions of other patriotic Americans are in favor of.

A palladium of virtue, as his neighbors in Connecticut and the sport writers fraternity in New York can testify, Pegler preaches a sermon to Chaplin about his personal, private, domestic affairs all of which is none of Pegler's damn business. Chaplin can easily match Pegler in virtue, private and public, as witnessed by the fact that the Scripps-Howard columnist recently enlarged his mansion in Ridgefield, Conn., using 6,000 feet of metal lathing, a lot of copper flashing, galvanized conduits, and 100,000 feet of lumber. Pegler felt perfectly at ease with his conscience in depriving the armed services of these vital materials.

Pegler is by no means advocating it, but toward the end of his mud-slinging at Chaplin he merely surmises that "finally the war ends with the Allies victorious." Then, he adds, the American people will "re-establish their American form of government."

Can anyone deny that this is an open invitation to disloyalty and disobedience to the U. S.?

If the present government headed by the Commander-in-Chief is not an "American form of government," why should millions have an incentive to defend it, to fight for it?

How does Pegler propose to "reestablish the American form of government"? By force and violence? Do his friends contemplate pulling a Franco act on the American people?

All this fits in snugly with Pegler's platform. He has never denounced Hitler and the Axis in any manner calculated to stimulate anti-fascist sentiment in this country. And he has been curiously close-mouthed on the 28 pro-fascists indicted several months ago by the government.

Pegler never attacks the profits-as-usual reactionaries who are holding up the effective prosecution of the war.

His victims are men like Chaplin whose crime consists in urging the destruction of Hitlerism.

This kind of "propaganda," of course, is not up Pegler's alley.

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Provoking 'Revolt'

OVER 3,000 American seamen have lost their lives in carrying products to and from our shores. Our ships and seamen are needed to bring vital war materials to the war zones. Our troops in Africa need gasoline to press their fighting against the enemy.

These are some of the facts that are behind the gas shortage in the East here. But these facts mean nothing to the defeatist press in New York. Its war is against our government, and not against the Axis. It sees in the gas shortage a golden opportunity to confuse, disrupt and demoralize the people. Its headlines and handling of the news is calculated not only to give the impression of a "revolt" against the war emergency measures on gas, but to promote dissatisfaction and to provoke revolt.

It is to be regretted that some of the generally pro-war newspapers in New York, practicing a policy of journalism-as-usual, followed the line of the defeatist press in sensationalizing the gas rationing without emphasizing its essential war nature.

The people are patriotic. If they under-

stand the reason, they are fully prepared to sacrifice for victory over the Axis.

There is no doubt that the half-measures of the Administration, its tendency to retreat in the face of the attacks of reaction and obstruction on the rationing issue, helps to spread confusion and doubt. A bold policy would meet with much greater approval from the people.

We now face a serious shortage of milk products as a result of war needs for these products. Unless bold, immediate steps are taken to ration these products, we will have similar difficulties.

It is essential that the organizations of the people, with the labor movement taking the lead, crush the obstructionist opposition to rationing, and develop a vigorous campaign for an overall rationing system as a part of a unified and planned all-out war economy. Such a plan must of course not only provide for universal and democratic rationing, but also assure adequate production of consumer goods to meet both military and civilian needs.

Australia's Lesson to Biddle

GOOD news, as important as a major military victory, comes from Australia with announcement that the ban on that country's Communist Party has been lifted. This is further indication that the vital role of the Communists in the camp of national unity is receiving increasing recognition.

Australia's step follows a number of similar moves in other nations of the British empire. The belated legalizing of the Communist Party of Malaya and placing its representatives on the defense council, came only a few days before Singapore's fall. Britain lifted the ban on the Daily Worker. India's Communist Party now functions legally and openly. Only Canada still appeases her reactionaries by maintaining the ban, although all Communists have been released from internment and their contribution to the war effort is acclaimed by out-

standing Canadians of all political views.

The move in Australia is another lesson to Attorney General Francis Biddle and like Americans who follow the line of appeasing the red-baiters. If it is true, as Britain, Australia and India have found, that the Communist Party's part is essential to the camp of national unity, then Biddle's witch-hunting is only service to the enemy. The line of such people as Kenneth Crawford, Washington editor of PM, who suggests that the Communist Party "liquidate," is equally helpful to the enemy.

The experience and action in the above mentioned countries, stresses the importance of putting an end to all red-baiting, all harassment of Communists in this country, in the interests of maximum national unity for offensive war and speedy victory over the Axis.

Wavell in Burma

WAVELL'S drive from India into Burma is good news.

It shows that the United Nations can launch attacks against Japan on the continent in Asia without any way diminishing the offensive in the European theatre of war.

This refutes again the propaganda of those defeatists who preach that we must slacken our drive against Hitler in order to start attacks in the Pacific theatre.

That an attack against Japan has been feasible was pointed out by the Chinese with special insistence recently. It is made all the more necessary by reported mobilizations of Japanese armies for a drive towards Kunming with the aim of cutting off China entirely from contact with India.

Wavell's drive into Burma, of course, can be enormously augmented if the problems

of arming the colonial masses and the independence of India are solved quickly.

Wavell could add millions of fighting men to his armed forces if India gets a national government with powers to wage war against Axis.

In short, riddance of the old colonial approach to the peoples of Asia is a military necessity for the United Nations.

It is necessary to strengthen Wavell's drive by fully involving the Chinese armies and supplying them with sufficient air and other support.

While Wavell opens the way to restore the Burma Road, the United Nations could let loose a smashing blow at Hitler Europe.

Such timing would bring victory swiftly, and at the least cost in materials and men.

Strikes in Wartime And Collective Bargaining

By Wm. Z. Foster

At present there is grave labor unrest in the war industries. The workers have many unsatisfied complaints over wages, hours, layoffs, housing, food supplies, job transfers, etc. A number of strikes have already occurred (ten during the past three weeks in the automobile industry) and there is danger of the situation growing worse. Especially because of the Lewisites, Trotskyites, Thomsites, Coughlinites, and other anti-war elements are declaring that "collective bargaining is dead" and are urging the workers to revert to the strike to secure redress of their urgent grievances.



WM. Z. FOSTER

The basic cause of this situation is that our war-time economy has been but partly developed, and that the steps taken in this direction have been one-sided, very heavily favoring the employers. This slows up the war effort and load unnecessary hardships onto the workers. This is a result of reactionary Congressional opposition to the Administration. Production controls are still so sketchy that the workers are losing much time and are otherwise harassed. Manpower regulations demand that the workers lay aside the right to strike and to quit work freely, while the bosses jealously cling to all their "rights" in industry. The workers, too, have had their wages stabilized, while prices and profits still continue to soar.

Small wonder that this lop-sided economic situation makes for sharp mass discontent. Matters are made worse by the fact that the Government agencies with which the workers have to deal in adjusting their grievances are notoriously sluggish. In the National War Labor Board, War Manpower Commission, War Production Board, and Labor Department, the workers' proposals and grievances commonly get entangled in a maze of red tape and remain unsettled for months on end.

Then there is the hard-boiled attitude of the employers towards workers' complaints. Many employers, eager to weaken the unions and realizing that the workers have pledged themselves not to strike during the war, refuse to adjust grievances in negotiations with the unions. They let minor grievances pile up sky-high in the shops and they shunt major ones, unnecessarily, to Washington, knowing that they will almost certainly be lost sight of there in the sea of red tape. Result, more

labor unrest and more strike danger.

In the interest of building morale, increasing production, and intensifying our national war effort generally the Government should promptly take the measures necessary to relieve this situation and to prevent serious strike movements. The basic thing needed is to advance the country rapidly from its present semi-demi status into a thoroughly centralized war economy, as proposed by the Pepper-Tolan Bills. There must be genuinely planned production, not mere priorities; the disciplining of capital as well as of labor; strict limitations upon prices and profits as well as upon wages, and a thorough-going rationing of life necessities. A properly centralized economy, in which the workers are not made to bear the lion's share of the war burdens, will dissolve the bulk of the present unrest.

While centralizing our war economy the Government, correcting its past mistakes, should also accord the workers full representation in all the war boards, from the Cabinet on down. Especially is this necessary in those boards dealing directly with labor questions. Indeed, the War Manpower Commission should be headed by a trade unionist — the War Production Board has as its chief a big business man and the Food Administration a farmer. By the same token, labor must be given representation in industry through labor-management production committees. Labor's voice must be heard forcefully throughout the whole war administration machinery; otherwise the war effort will be weakened, the workers' conditions will be neglected, and the door flung open for strike agitation and for attacks upon the Government and the war.

It is necessary, too, that the whole governmental machinery for reviewing the workers' grievances should be geared to war conditions and galvanized into life.

(a) The Government should commit itself much more definitely to a full recognition of trade unionism. Every barrier should be broken down in the way of workers joining the unions. Company unions especially should be outlawed. This would go far to offset one of the workers' most basic grievances — the constant sniping at the unions by the bosses and the Peglers and Kastenborns.

(b) The Government should systematically cultivate the workers' health and efficiency as a fundamental necessity for winning the war. Sub-standard wages should be increased, and all other wages raised to correspond with increases in the cost of living. Tampering with the 40-hour week should be resolutely combatted. By incentive wages and heavy taxation, a stop should be put to the employers'

grabbing off the advantage of increased production by the workers.

(c) The Government, through the NLRB and otherwise, should adopt a policy of making general rulings regarding labor relations, rather than as at present allowing these major questions to crop up in the shape of thousands of local grievances, which pile up in the Boards and remain unsettled.

(d) The Government should promptly establish adequate local and region boards of the War Labor Board and the War Manpower Commission, which deal with the most vital interests of the workers. These local agencies should be fully empowered to act promptly within the scope of the general policies of their respective national boards. The constant referring of the workers' grievances to Washington creates endless delay, confusion and discontent.

(e) To speed up the handling of the workers' grievances there should be anti-red tape penalty clauses attached all along. Employers who fail to adjust workers' grievances in a designated time should be automatically fined. Workers' applications for release from employment should be granted on their face if not acted upon within a specified few days. Retroactive clauses should be attached to all agreements and decisions. Labor issues before Washington boards should revert to higher boards if not disposed of within allotted time limits.

These governmental measures would be very helpful; but the unions, too, need to sharpen up their wartime machinery and practices. They should more widely adopt arbitration and umpires in the industries. They should re-invigorate their shop grievance committees. They should see to it that all grievances, large and small, are given prompt attention by the bosses and the new government agencies. Red tapism should be dramatically exposed. The wide establishment of labor-management committees will also remove many bad production practices which are now thorns in the sides of the workers. Besides this, all the many new wartime forms of collective bargaining must be carefully studied and developed by labor. And most important of all, the trade union movement, by united action, should insist that the Government proceed with all speed to the development of a centralized war economy.

Maximum production is a basic key to winning the war. But this production cannot be achieved if the patriotic initiative and morale of the workers is attacked by their being unduly loaded with the war burdens and by their just grievances being bureaucratically neglected. An effective wartime collective bargaining, which can only be had fully on the basis of a centralized war economy, is one of the most urgent necessities confronting our people in the war against Hitler.

Bolivia Strikers Ask U.S. Labor To Intervene

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 20.—Bolivian labor appealed this week to United States unions to put pressure on the Bolivian mining corporations for a quick settlement of the strike in Potosi tin mines in Catavi and Llaigagua. Without prompt intervention from the U. S., a general strike in all the country's mines is considered certain, Allied Labor News reports.

[The New York Times in a page one story under a United Press date line Sunday, asserted that a "plot by the leftist revolutionary party to 'unseat' the government and destroy Bolivia's republican political system had been discovered."]

"Bolivian labor is absolutely opposed to Nazi-fascism in all its forms," said Aurelio Alcobas, general secretary of the Confederacion Sindical de Trabajadores de Bolivia (CSTB).

"But the economic misery of Bolivian workers must be removed to transform this feeling into more active sympathy for the democracies."

"Low wages in the Bolivian mines, which result in the emigration of thousands of workers every year to Argentina, Chile and Brazil, jeopardize the war effort of the Allied Nations."

The most important reasons why Bolivia's Indian tin miners, who militantly opposed the Axis long before the present war, were this week willing to interrupt the United Nations' supply of tin are (1) the conviction that increased wages are necessary to increase the low labor productivity in Bolivian mines, and (2) the lack of other weapons than the strike in a country governed by a military dictatorship, with a powerful Fifth Column and few means of mobilizing public opinion.

The Potosi strike climaxes 12 months of a steadily intensifying anti-labor campaign by the tin corporations. Until recently the tin crisis centered in the Hochschild mines of Potosi, whose owner, Mauricio Hochschild, persistently refused demands for an improvement in daily wage rates averaging 6.80 bolivianos (15c).

The Potosi group, after negotiating amicably with representatives of the 6,000 miners of Llaigagua and the 1,000 smeltermen from the Catavi refinery, agreed last week to raise wages an average of 30 per cent and abolish the hated system of pulperias (company stores).

The pulperias, which sell rice, meal, sugar and flour at a 30 per cent discount, have been used as an argument for low wages. But with fewer goods in the pulperias because of the shipping shortage, the miners at present have to buy their food in the open market.

ANTI-LABOR CAMPAIGN

Hochschild, intervening abruptly in the Potosi negotiations, organized a united front of the Potosi, Aramayo and Hochschild interests, which have now jointly informed General Pendera, president of Bolivia, that they will grant no wage increases.

Although there is no national Bolivian federation of mining workers, extraordinary solidarity exists among the strong local unions, and when martial law was declared against the Potosi strikers the Sindicato Metalurgico in Potosi, with 5,000 members, met to take a strike vote.

In the last three months the atmosphere in Potosi has become increasingly tense. In July the U. S. Metals Reserve Corp. raised the price it paid for tin from 45¢ delivered in New Orleans to 60¢ delivered in Chilean ports, retroactive to January, and on Aug. 3 the Potosi miners petitioned for wage increases.

Hochschild flatly refused to talk to the union. The tension was increased by a sudden recrudescence of fascist activity, the Falanga Socialista and other pro-Axis groups exploiting the general hatred for Hochschild by stirring up anti-Semitism.

Almost daily meetings of the miners were addressed by Alcobas and Sanjines, who told the miners that a strike was only wanted by the company, to smash the union, and by the Axis, to cut off the United Nations' supply of tin.

Meanwhile, in La Paz, the Arbitration Commission, after a delay of several weeks because of the refusal of company representatives to sit at the same table with Aurelio Alcobas, determined that it lacked authority in the strike situation.

On the urging of their leaders, the miners postponed the strike vote to Nov. 28, then to Dec. 8, then to Dec. 12. Then they refused to postpone it any longer.

Letters From Our Readers

Almost the Same Name, But What a Difference

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was very much interested in Joseph Starnobin's article in the Daily Worker of Dec. 14, "Rifts Widens in Top Circles in Italy."

However, I wish to draw attention to the similarity of the name Carlo Scorza to that of Carlo Strozzi. The similarity of the two names has caused misconceptions dangerous to the unity movement against fascism.

Not everyone knows the history of the two men and I would like to suggest that whenever Carlo Scorza is mentioned that the distinction is made clear.

Carlo Scorza is a dyed-in-the-wool betrayer of his country, a vicious fascist (if such distinctions can be made).

Carlo Strozzi, however, has always fought any links to Hitler and is one of the most important factors of all-inclusive unity in the struggle of Italians for the freedom of Italy from fascism as well as the hated "tedeschi."

Again, congratulations on the splendid article. MARIO D'INZILLO, Italian-American Section, I. W. O.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.

President—Louis F. Budenz
Vice-President—Howard C. Bald
Secretary—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7354
Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau, Room 954, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7219.

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DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER.....	\$2.75	\$4.75	\$12.00
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MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1942